

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1816.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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All orders will be given prompt at-
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Lighting and Power Plants; also at-
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coming on, you don't want
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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice
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GENTLEMEN

Auld, H. Anderson, J.
Arnold, C. Anderson, L. P.
Andrews, G.
Brigham, H. A. Bell, W. J. (5)
Blair, W. Bartow, Mr. (2)
Bennett, S. Baker, C.
Boister, A. D. Boyd, W. (3)
Busch, H. Blake, H.
Beek, J. P. Barber, H.
Bartlett, W. S. (2) Business

Callaway, Capt. Clarke, J.
Cummings, J. Crowningburg, D. C.
Crowell, J. Champain, S.
Cross, C. W. Colburn, C.
Cummings, W. H. Clark, G.
Clark, J.

Douglas, F. Dick, E.
Donnelly, Mr. Duncan, R.
Donnel, M. T. Dalloway, W.
Draw, L. De Coetlogon, R.

Eklund, C. E. Eckensfield, Mr.
Everette, C. Eklund, C.

Glendon, E. G. Goodwin, F.
Gleaners' Society

Holland, W. Higgins, J.
Hansen, H. Hughes, T. H.
Holt, W. Held, L.
Holt, G. Hessert, F.
Hoke, C. J. Herwig, A. (2)

Jones, W. M. Jackson, W.
Johnson, F. Johnson, O. C.
Johnson, A. Joe, P.

Kerr, W. Kaufmann, P. B.
Lynch, D. Laidlaw, Dr.
Leonard, H.

Markie, J. Mills, T. W.
Markus, G. Marshall, J. L.
McMaster, D.

O'Neill, Tr. Est. of
Phoenix Iron Wks. Pearson, H.
Phelix, J. G. (2) Poor, F.

Preiffer, R. Paytavy, F.
Pudert, J. Purdy, H.
Prestidge, W. (2) Patterson, A.
Peters, J. Pickard, J. W. (2)

Polts, W. E.
Roberts, W. A. Ross, J.
Rhoderic, Mr. Rowland, J.
Reinhardt, E. Reavis, E.
Relly, Mr. Robertson, J.

Spencer, J. Sharp, C.
Singer, E. Sherman, J.
Scripps, A. B. Story, W. F.

Shaw, G. H. Smith, I.
Sakuma, J. Swift, H. H.
Sharratt, F. Shaw, J.
Sollas, Prof. Schwallbeck, L. B.

Sternemann, L. Smith, A. T.
Taylor, J. Thompson, R.
Taylor, E. S. P. The Daily Times,
Treadwell, T. Publishers
Thompson, Sir
T. H. H. & Co. Tirrell, W.

Von Peplowski, R. Vandvorn, E.
Winchester, C. Wilson, A. B.
Wilander, F. White, J.
Warren, T. (2) Waldron, J. W.

White, W. Wickander, C.
Wood, G. H. Whitford, J.
Williams, Mr. Williams, C. C.

Warren, F.
Zelik, F.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Braun, J. B. Rennurbicic Sons
Pfeifer, F. & Co.

LADIES.

Alexander, C. Mrs. Anderson, P. R. Mrs.
Bowler, J. F. Mrs. Carter, C. J. Miss

Cook, Mrs. Christian, Miss (2)
Clamer, R. C. Miss Cowart, Mary

Dodge, A. Mrs. Doiron, Mrs.
Davis, D. L. Mrs. DeFries, E. Mrs.

Davis, S. Mrs. Edwards, M. Miss
Emma, L. Miss Gilliland, F. Mrs.

Goldstein, D. L. Miss
Harding, Miss Hart, M. Miss
Harding, H. Miss Hoke, J. Mrs.

Henry, F. Mrs. Hart, J. Miss
Hamson, P. Mrs. Houghtaling, J.
Honoree, F. Miss Mrs.

Hickey, Mrs. Johnson, B. Miss
Johnson, C. Mrs. King, T. Mrs.

Johnson, G. Mrs. Kerr, H. E. Mrs.
King, T. Mrs. Lambert, Mrs.

Langley, Mrs. Maclean, Dr. Mrs.
MacLemon, C. Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. (2)

Milton, M. Mrs. McCake, Mrs.
McCartney, Mrs. Martin, E. C. Mrs.

McConnell, Mrs. Peterson, E. Mrs.
Patterson, M. D. Miss Purdy, C. H. Mrs.

Phillips, W. Mrs. Paul, D. Miss
Perry, J. Mrs. Reinhardt, E. Mrs.

Roiston, Miss Spencer, L. Miss
Suta, Miss Spring, N. Miss

Smith, M. Mrs. Scott, F. Mrs.
Stephens, M. Miss Smith, P. Mrs.
Spencer, E. Mrs. Tenell, W. Mrs.

Tibbitt, Mrs. Turner, R. E. Mrs.
Thomas, R. Miss Victor, M. Mrs.

Van Den Abeele, R. Miss Van Giesen, Mrs.
Willing, C. Mrs. Welch, F. Miss
Wallace, E. Mrs. Wilson, A. Mrs.

Wright, L. Miss

PARCELS POST

Howe, Mrs. E.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above
list will please ask for "Advertised Let-
ters"
JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Nov.
30, 1896.

MEET EVERY DAY

**Pacific Cable Conference Pursuing
its Labors Carefully.**

THAT VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY

**Personnel of Arbitration
Board Awaits Decision.**

One Day Later Foreign News.
Mrs. Castle Very Ill—Sa-
tohl's Report.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Pacific Ca-
ble Conference sat from 11 o'clock a.
m. to 2 p. m., at the Colonial Office.
The main part of the time was taken
up with the testimony of Mr. Sanford
Fleming, C. M. G., who has been com-
missioned technical adviser to the
Commission. He detailed the sub-
stance of his well known reports on
the subject and answered a few ques-
tions regarding statements made. The
Cable Commission decided hereafter,
subject to the personal convenience
of members, to sit daily from 11 to
2 o'clock. It also decided not to pub-
lish the names of the witnesses called
for fear that pressure might be put
upon them. Mr. Fleming will cross-
examine all technical witnesses at the
next session of the Commission, which
takes place on Monday.

NAMES OF ARBITRATORS.

This is Point Remaining Unsettled in
Venezuela Affair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—But one
point, a matter of detail and not of
merit, remains open between the United
States and Great Britain in the set-
tlement of the Venezuelan question,
and cablegrams passing between Lon-
don and Washington give every rea-
son to believe that this point, which
was delayed by the formal affixing of
signatures to the agreement, will be
determined within a day or two.

It relates to the choice of four of
the judicial members of the court of
arbitration, two by this country and
two by Great Britain. It has been
found that it was no easy task to take
the Lord Chief Justice, Attorney Gen-
eral or other eminent British judicial
functionaries from their present im-
portant duties and charge them with
other duties which may take months
or years in their execution. For that
reason it has been considered wise to
settle this matter at the outset.

A representative of the Associated
Press today sought an interview with
King Oscar on the subject, and was re-
ceived with the greatest courtesy by
the highest court officials. His request
for an expression of opinion on the
part of the King on the peaceful set-
tlement arrived at between the United
States and Great Britain, and to His
Majesty's willingness to act as fifth
arbitrator, was conveyed to the King,
and His Majesty sent the correspond-
ent the following message in reply:

"The King not having received an
official communication regarding the
arbitration, he is unable at present to
make a statement on the subject."

It was explained that while His
Majesty has expressed his willingness
to the Swedish Minister at Washing-
ton to act as arbitrator, as proposed.
His Majesty must receive a formal of-
ficial request before he can give for-
mal consent although there is no
doubt he will agree to act. It is fur-
ther stated that as in previous cases,
where, for instance, King Humbert of
Italy and the President of the Swiss
Republic have consented to act in a
similar capacity, the King of Sweden
and Norway will appoint a personal
representative who will attend, for the
King, the meetings of the court of ar-
bitration.

NEW CATHOLICISM.

Satohli Objects to Bishop Keane's Re-
ligious Teachings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Jour-
nal's correspondent at Rome says:
"Cardinal Satohli has just presented
to the Pope his report on religious
functions in the United States. Al-
though this document is destined not
to be published it is nevertheless per-
fectly well known what it contains.
Cardinal Satohli makes a veritable re-
quisition against Bishop Keane and
the Catholic University of the United
States at Washington. He accuses the
Bishop of having in several public

speeches uttered opinions which bor-
dered on heresy and says that to ac-
cord with Archbishop Ireland he en-
deavored to acclimatize a Neo-Catho-
licism (New Catholicism) on American
soil. Cardinal Satohli declares that the
University at Washington had become
part of these ideas, and where very
bold and risky theories were put for-
ward. Fortunately, he says, the re-
moval of Bishop Keane has nipped the
matter in the bud, but the Bishop left
behind dangerous disciples in the per-
sons of numerous professors of this
University, and the Cardinal advises
the Pope to deprive them in their turn
of their offices."

CAN BUILD RAILWAYS.

Secret Edict Opens Portion of China
to Railroads.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—The Tsung Li Ya-
men has received a secret edict ap-
pointing Sheng Taotai as director gen-
eral of railways, and granting him per-
mission to construct the Hankow-Can-
ton-Souchow lines. It also authorizes
him to borrow 20,000,000 taels, 10,000-
000 taels to be furnished by the Tsung
Li Yamen from the last loan, the Nor-
thern provinces to furnish 3,000,000
taels, the Southern provinces to fur-
nish 7,000,000 taels. Altogether 40,000-
000 taels will be required for the con-
struction of the lines. Native material
must be employed as far as possible
on the Hankow lines, but foreign en-
gineers may be engaged. It is rumored
that the American syndicate tenders
for this work have not been accepted.

Sheng Taotai is the head of the tele-
graph administration of China and the
late Taotai of Tientsin. The edict for
the construction of the Pekin-Hankow
line was promulgated several years
ago, but on the recommendation of
Chang Chi Tung, the Viceroy of the
two provinces from whom Sheng Taotai
has purchased the Hang Yang iron
works, the construction was delayed.
Chang Chi Tung was anxious that no
orders should be placed in Europe for
the material necessary for that line,
declaring that in a few years' time
this could be supplied from the Hang
Yang iron works. Hitherto these
works have been a failure, and it is
said that more than one attempt has
been made to sell them to Europeans.

School Problem.

BRANDON, Nov. 12.—The commit-
tee of Brandon electors to receive the
reply on the schools settlement from
Attorney General Sifton met at Bran-
don with closed doors today. Informa-
tion from reliable sources, however,
indicates that the press have already
given to the public the terms of the
settlement, there being no change ex-
cept in one or two minor details. It is
understood that the terms will be re-
ported as satisfactory by the commit-
tee.

Revival in Business.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—The Mail and
Empire prints interviews with several
of the leading merchants and bankers
who concur in expressing the belief
that an extensive revival of business
is about to take place, and has to
some extent already commenced, par-
tly as a result of the Presidential elec-
tion, partly as a result of the general
conditions being more favorable than
for many years past.

Jameson Raid Indemnity.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Nothing has
been heard here, either by the For-
eign Office or the British South Afri-
can Company of the decision of the
Transvaal Government to claim in-
demnities from the Chartered Company
for the Jameson raid, beyond the re-
port to that effect received from Pic-
toria yesterday. The authorities at
the Foreign Office regard the matter
as improbable.

Mrs. Castle Worse.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Since the re-
lease of Mrs. Castle of San Francisco
from the Wormwood Scrubs prison
on Tuesday last her condition of health
has been so dangerous that the doctors
now refuse her permission to sail for
the United States at present.

Canada's Chinese.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—At the request
of New York gentlemen, the Dominion
Statistician has made up a table show-
ing the number of the Chinese popula-
tion in Canada. Mr. Johnson places
it at 13,110 an increase of 4,000 since
1891.

Useless Mail Wagons.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It was an-
nounced today at the postoffice that
within a week or so the first horseless
mail wagons ever used in the United
States will be put into service in this
city.

FOR ANNEXATION!

**Sense of the Meeting Held at
Drill Shed Last Night.**

OLD ANNEXATION CLUB AGAIN

**Great Speeches by Judge
Hartwell and Others.**

**Resolution Passed and Committee
Appointed—Work to be Done
on the Islands.**

Pursuant to a call from J. Walter
Jones, of the Annexation Club, Messrs.
Hartwell, Murray, Stratemeyer,
Wright, McStocker, Dr. Wood, Shaw,
McLeod, Hoogs, Martin, Smith, Ables,
Thurston, Hall, Pratt, J. N. Wright,
Ripley, Fisher, Sims, J. L. McLean,
C. W. Day, Clay, Towse, Peterson, J.
B. Atherton, Dillingham and several
others met in the room of Company H
at the Drill Shed last night.

Judge Hartwell called the meeting
to order and announced the objects for
which the gentlemen had met. Among
the reasons advanced by Judge Hart-
well for prompt action in the matter
of annexation, was the constant in-
crease in the number of Japanese ar-
riving here. "There are," he said,
"five Japanese immigration companies
in Honolulu, and unless there is a ma-
terial change, these societies will soon
run this country. It is all right for
people to say the United States will not
allow any foreign power to assert it-
self in Hawaii; the United States can
say what they please, but they cannot
stop the natural order of things. What
this club can do in carrying out its
aims rests with the officers. One thing
which, to my mind, is necessary is to
attract public attention, the annexation
sentiment should be aroused and re-
aroused, and it is within the province
of the Annexation Club to do this. I
believe I have expressed the feelings
of every one in this room tonight in
my remarks, and I merely wish to im-
press further the absolute necessity for
prompt and concerted action toward an
ultimate and prosperous end."

At the close of Judge Hartwell's re-
marks, F. B. McStocker said:
"We are met together this evening,
gentlemen, to consider the advisability
of taking advantage of the present op-
portunity to call the Annexation Clubs
together, to re-enter upon the work
for which we were primarily organized.
"In meeting thus together, it is not
the desire, I assume, of any members
of this committee or of the organiza-
tion, to usurp the functions delegated
to our representatives in the Govern-
ment, but rather to proffer our aid and
assistance, should aid and assistance
be required."

"In proffering this assistance, we do
not, I submit, arrogate to ourselves the
right of dictation or interference, but
rather assumed work of being fully
prepared to combat the opposition of
those opposed to annexation or favor-
ing new issues."

"That this work belongs of right to
this organization is unquestionable, it
being the only organization here, hav-
ing a national association, and the
only one on the floor of which persons
of all shades of political, religious or
national beliefs may meet and make
common cause."

"The questions as to whether action
at the present time is wise, or as to
whom shall represent them, may be
safely left to the members of the or-
ganization, who on their part should
be early called together to designate
their wishes in the premises."

"The opposition will be alert and
vigorous; it behooves us, therefore, to
be stirring, and allowing no false be-
acons to guide us into by paths; press
forward with steadfast determination,
shoulder to shoulder to the common
goal."

In response to a question as to the
reasons for the original organization
and the whereabouts of a constitution
and by-laws, Mr. McStocker stated that
it was organized as an enrollment club.
He did not remember that the club
went into details regarding a by-laws
and constitution, and in answer to
Maj. McLeod, he said: "The Annex-
ation Club, when organized, was an
enormous body of men, no hall in the
city was large enough to hold the mem-
bers. When the constitution was drafted
it provided for the appointment of
committees from time to time. When
the club adjourned there were in the
various committees a board of officers
and with the executive and other com-
mittees there were about 40 men. I
consider that this meeting tonight rep-
resents the committee. It is not nec-
essary to go on in the old path, con-
ditions have changed and we have them
to meet. What we want to know is—
Shall we call the Annexation Club to-
gether? Do these present think it ad-
visable to have the Annexation Club
take the first step toward the end for

TEACHERS GATHER

Large Attendance at Mani's Annual Gathering.

NEW OFFICERS WERE ELECTED

Pleased With New Police Justice Halstead.

Tax Appeals Withdrawn—Plenty of Work Ahead for Lahaina Jury.

MAUI, Nov. 28.—The annual convention of Maui teachers took place Friday, November 27th, at the Wailuku Union School. There was a large attendance, thirty-four teachers being present, and a keen interest was manifested in every event of the following program:

Primary Language, by W. C. Crook. Discussion, led by J. A. Moore. Arithmetic, What to Teach and How to Teach It, by S. Kellinot. Discussion, by A. H. Crook. Geography, with illustration, by W. E. Reavis. Discussion, by C. W. Baldwin. Nature Study, by C. E. Rosecrans. Discussion, by Miss R. E. Crook. Report from each District. Election of officers for 1897.

Reports—Wailuku local circle meets once in two weeks; much interest in Page's book. Makawao local circle meets Tuesday afternoons, once each month, and discusses "Page" and has practical exercises. Lahaina local circle meets weekly and gains much from the study of "Educational Foundations," a monthly publication. Hana local circle meets once a month. Mr. Yates is secretary.

The officers for '96 were: F. W. Hardy, president; Osmer Abbott, vice president; Miss Turner, secretary; the Messrs. H. Dickenson and Harris and Mrs. Heapy, executive committee.

The officers recently elected were: H. Dickenson, president; C. W. Baldwin, vice president; S. Kellinot, secretary; A. H. Crook, treasurer; Messrs. Reavis, W. C. Crook and J. A. Moore, executive committee.

The convention began at 9 a. m. and adjourned at 4:30 p. m. In the evening an entertainment was held under the auspices of the teachers in the large Wailuku school hall. The general public were invited and the following elaborate program was witnessed by about 300 people:

Piano Duet—Miss Chillingworth and Mr. Schroeder. Song—Wailuku Glee Club. Recitation—Miss Dos Reis. Song—"Over the Banister"—Wailuku School. Duet—Miss M. R. Nape and Mr. A. F. Tavares. Song (in costume)—Poni Plemmer; chorus by Wailuku School. Song—Primary Grade of Wailuku School. Declamation—A. H. Crook. Piano Solo—Miss Mossman. Trio—"Nani ko lau," with guitar accompaniment. Song—Wailuku School. Recitation—Miss Mossman. Piano Solo—Mrs. Lyons. A series of Tableaux. Encores were frequent and the audience seemed to enjoy the many events of the evening. Potted ferns and palms intermingled with the gay colors of bunting rendered the large stage pleasing to the eye.

Wailuku people are to be congratulated upon the appointment of William Henry Harrison Halstead as police justice. The gentleman is a well known lawyer and is much superior to the average district magistrate in his familiarity with all that pertains to court procedure.

A petition has recently been made for the partition of the famous Sniffin estate of Kula. John T. Baker of Hilo, plaintiff, vs. Young Hee, Nelson Sniffin et al., defendants. Interested parties are summoned before the First Circuit Court of Oahu.

Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole and L. A. Andrews, Maui's former able sheriff, have been in Wailuku during the week.

There are fifty cases to be brought before court and jury to be convened at Lahaina on December 2d.

The tax appeals of the Wailuku Sugar Company were withdrawn.

Miss Berg of California is a guest of her brother, R. R. Berg of Kahului.

The Lahaina Tennis Club meets on each Wednesday on the grounds of Henry Dickenson and is occasionally invited to Manager Ahlborn's.

Deputy Sheriff King caught the runaway prisoner at Kahaka.

The Panu fire case is one of the most important on the Lahaina calendar. The Japanese at Spreckelsville have been recently much affected by fever. Weather: Very dry and warm.

HAWAII'S SUGAR CROP.

Prof. Maxwell Gives Official Figures for Two Seasons.

Prof. Maxwell gives the following official statement of the sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands:

Year	No. acres of cane planted	No. tons sugar made	Yield sugar per acre
1895-96	55,729	227,093	8.148
1894-95	47,399½	133,419½	6.472
Increase	8,329½	73,673½	1.676

The Hawaiian crop is, on an average, 18 months in growth, and is thus biennial when compared with the annual crops of Louisiana and beet sugar countries, which occupy the ground only nine months.

WALTER MAXWELL, Director, Bureau and Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, November 21, 1896.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Geo. E. Boardman has begun her annual sale of fancy goods suitable for holiday gifts, which is now going on at her residence, Lunaillo street.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

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Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

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Such as: Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Raglans, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroiderie Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, Promotes the growth of new tissue.

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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM All Parts of the World.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE THE Ahupuaa Mapulehu ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.) Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain, fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible, valuable fish pond and sea fishery, good harbor; weekly steamer will carry 600 head of stock, several hundred acres suitable for cultivation, coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land. Two good dwelling houses, piped water, climate cool and bracing, good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ, 1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

TIME TABLE

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—1896—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday	.....	Dec. 1
Friday	.....	Dec. 11
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Saturday	.....	Nov. 28
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 8
Friday	.....	Dec. 18
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

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JAPANESE XMAS TOYS

LACQUER WARE, SILK GOODS, Hand Bags, Purses, Pocket Books, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Handkerchief Cases, Doylies and Embroideries.

A FULL LINE OF Japanese Dry Goods

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., Of Liverpool for MARINE. Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1-Authorized Capital £1,000,000 £ 1,000,000
2-Reserve Fund £1,000,000 £ 1,000,000
3-Profits £1,000,000 £ 1,000,000
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The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Pen in United States—Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.

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Rocking Horses, Swinging Horses, Police Patrol Wagons, Gig Rockers, Dusters, Shoo-Fly Velocipedes, Push Carts, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Stick Horse Chime, Croquet Sets, all sizes, Swings, Airguns, School Drill Guns, Magic Lanterns, a complete assortment of Games, Mechanical Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments of all kinds, Cossagues and Bon-bons.

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SMALL TOYS OF EVERY KIND.

Leather Goods:

Ladies' Purses, Sterling Silver Mounts, Ladies' Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies' Lambskin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

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Cures while you Sleep

Vapo-Cresolene

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized penetrates the lungs, soothes the inflamed membrane, and its curative powers are wonderfully potent in the treatment of the above mentioned diseases by acting as a powerful expectorant, loosening the phlegm, clearing the bronchi, and inducing a refreshing sleep.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 1, 1896

HAWAII'S ANNEXATION PLATFORM

This Club respectfully assures the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, of the desire of its members that as soon as should be practicable, annexation to the United States be accomplished. Leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper.

ANNEXATION WITH NO RIDERS.

Remarks made at the meeting of Annexation Club officers Friday evening furnish food for thought upon the ways and means by which the annexation sentiment of the country shall best make its power felt, but it remained for General Hartwell to lay the foundation stone of the whole movement which Hawaii now presses forward anew. We refer particularly to the last sentence of the resolution, which reads: "This Club respectfully assures the Government of the Republic of Hawaii of the desire of its members that as soon as shall be practicable, annexation to the United States be accomplished, leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem proper." This is the platform on which the Annexation Club stands; it expresses the sentiment of the people of Hawaii; such a sentiment, such a watchword is the only key to the only door that leads to success of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It should be written in letters of gold upon the banner of annexation, and that banner should be nailed to the masthead.

"Leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper." There is nothing ambiguous in that expression. It means but one thing and only one: Hawaii asks for admission to the American Union without quibbling over labor laws, immigration laws, sugar laws or any other laws. The laws of the United States are good enough for Hawaii; the people of this country say to Uncle Sam: "Open your doors and let us in; place us on a footing with your own citizens, and we are satisfied." Hawaii has confidence in the Congress of the United States. Hawaii has in its political history sought to establish and strengthen American institutions, and now seeks to take on the whole armor of Americanism. What more can American statesmen or American citizens ask? The wording of that phrase, which is a foundation stone and platform all combined, is such that no one who can read the English language need mistake its meaning. The people of Hawaii ask for nothing better or worse than the blessings enjoyed by the citizens of the grand American Republic. There are no riders on their annexation bill.

SPORTS AND BETS

It has often been noticed as one of the instances going to prove that there is in average humanity a stream of tendency that makes for depravity, that even the words we use grow debased from the bad meaning that comes to be associated with them. Why should "sport," for example, come to be associated not with the pleasantness and frolicsome quality of a good game, but with a gambling? And all the evils connected with that vicious vice? Another similar phenomenon has been noticed in the use of words, that what is morally wrong comes to be clothed in polite society or even among rogues, in euphemistic garb. Li-

entiousness is gallantry, stealing is misappropriation of property, and soon to the end of the chapter.

But not only are words debased by the vile uses which they are made to serve, but the actual realities which they represent suffer similar degradation. Why cannot our public games be kept free from the betting which seems to give them their chief attraction, rather than a healthy interest in feats of bodily agility? While there are many that denounce the evils of gambling when it comes to be a vicious passion, there are very many who see no harm in a bet. It is this insensibility to its essential immorality, doubtless, that leads so many to indulge in what they consider a harmless pastime, not a criminal act at all.

Herbert Spencer, in consonance with the whole system of ethics, making utility the foundation of right, argues that it is "pleasure obtained at the cost of pain to another," and so being "anti-altruistic" must be condemned as conducing to the loss of social well-being. But the common view of gambling is that both parties take equal risks, and the excitement of suspense before decision overbalances in pleasurable enjoyment the pain of any loss.

But the balancing of pleasures and pains to decide what is right and wrong is not the true test of the morality of our actions. Some acts are so openly bad that it is simply inconceivable that any sane person should advocate their rightfulness, any more than our merchants could carry on business with such mistaken ideas of arithmetic as that 1 and 1 make 11. Society would go to pieces if it legalized immorality. There is a transference of property in paying any bet, but is it a legitimate transference? It is evident that it is not the superior mental acumen of one or the other that decides who shall be the winner or the loser. It is the unknown factor we call chance that decides the mooted point. Without this element of chance there is no betting. For the sake of this element or risk, justice is abjured, affection is abjured, reason is abjured, conscience is abjured, and men give themselves up to be the sport of circumstances over which they have no control.

Is not this the essential element of the immorality of gambling, that it dishonors one's manhood in abjuring right, reason and the controlling principle of conduct? There is an obvious analogy between the excitement of gambling and the pleasure, so-called, of intoxication. Has any one a right to deliberately put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains? If to get "gloriously drunk" is to act worse than the brutes, then why should any one be such a fool morally as to stake his property on the turn of the dice, or the manipulation of cards, the time a horse can run a mile, or the result of a game in the issue of which so many elements of uncertainty are involved? It is no wonder that so often gambling ends in suicide. The victim of his own folly began by abjuring reason as the controlling principle of his actions, and when by the action of inexorable law he is brought face to face with the consequences of such misconduct, his own heart echoes the trumpet tones that sound from above, beneath and around him, *Pool! Pool! Pool!* Why should not the curtain fall, often with startling suddenness, on the last act in this tragedy of human folly?

NARROW TIRES.

Those who are trying to enact legislation compelling the use of broad tires on all sorts of vehicles would do well to read the book recently published by the Century Company of Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard, on "American Highways." Why some people

should insist that light built, light running American wagons should have excessively broad tired wheels, as might be of advantage in heavy freight wagons, is incomprehensible to men of average understanding. It stands to reason, so that he who runs may read it, that a light wagon with narrow tires does no more harm to the road than a bicycle.

Prof. Shaler does not join in the chorus of condemnation of the narrow tire. That it spoils good roads is undeniable, but he says "The fact is that in this case, as in many other ways in which our people have departed from ancient and old world customs, they have been led by wisdom and not by folly." The reason is that where the wheels have to go so deep into the mud wide tires and spokes gather an inordinate amount of mud, and there is much more resistance. And laws compelling broad tires would, he thinks, "be disobeyed because of private needs so general that they would amount to a public necessity." This has indeed proved the case in Connecticut, and such laws have been repealed in England after a century of trial. The only resource which the author sees is to build the new roads in so substantial a manner that they will not give way under the strain of narrow tires. While American tires are narrower than those of Europe, Americans have the advantage in not using the absurdly small front wagon wheels so common there, which are also very destructive to roads. A more serious evil, and one for which there is no remedy at present, is the breaking up of the surface stone by the constant pounding of horse shoes.

JAPANESE EXPANSION.

Japanese aggression continues to agitate the minds of those nations having important interests in the Pacific ocean, notwithstanding the frequent assertions that Japan is credited with having enough to do to take care of herself, without meddling in other nations' affairs. One of the recent writers on this topic is Sir Audley Coote, who tells in the Melbourne Argus what he saw and heard in Japan. While in a car he overheard several Japanese officers talking about Australia, its excellent commercial and agricultural possibilities. They were of the opinion that the whites were playing the part of the dog in the manger, and that Japan could make much more of Australia than England had. They considered England useful as a national ally to Japan, but if ill-feeling arose it would be quite proper to send a few war vessels to Australia and annex some of its most productive and promising colonies. This idea Sir Audley Coote said he found very prevalent throughout the country.

Generally speaking, these remarks may be looked upon as mere idle vaporings, and excusable in citizens possessed of great national pride. But as the Argus remarks in its comments, such tidings should strengthen the Australian Colonies in their decision to hold aloof from Japan, and not be too precipitate in entering upon closer treaty relations. The only real element of danger would be in event of a great war in which the naval strength of the British Empire was overtaxed. In such a case Japan, enrolled upon the side of Great Britain's enemies, would be a serious menace to Australia.

Thus the Australians simply take note that danger may threaten from Japan. While the Dutch the situation is strikingly different, and the radicals are talking of using force to keep the progressive Oriental within bounds. A writer in a Dutch publication says, he only writes to guard against attack upon colonies by the Japanese is to drive them out. Holland must take possession of Formosa. The remembrance of Dutch rule has

yet been eradicated in that island, and both Chinese and natives would welcome our return as putting an end to the reigning anarchy. True, Japan would not voluntarily give up the island. But this is not necessary. Perhaps Russia and France, and even England would join Holland in disposing of the Japanese. The seed sown by Dutch ministers and teachers two centuries ago would then bear fruit speedily.

Here we have two situations. In Australia the Japanese have not been favored with opened doors. The colonies can therefore afford to hold aloof and consider the fighting proposition when the time of war comes. In Formosa the Japanese have gained a hold. Not only this, but they are steadily strengthening their position by pouring in immigrants and colonizing. They are not successful in governing the new acquisition, but with the grip of possession and increasing colonists the question of government can wait for a while. The Dutch are slowly and steadily losing their hold, principally by reason of increasing Japanese population, as well as the natural result of a change in ownership.

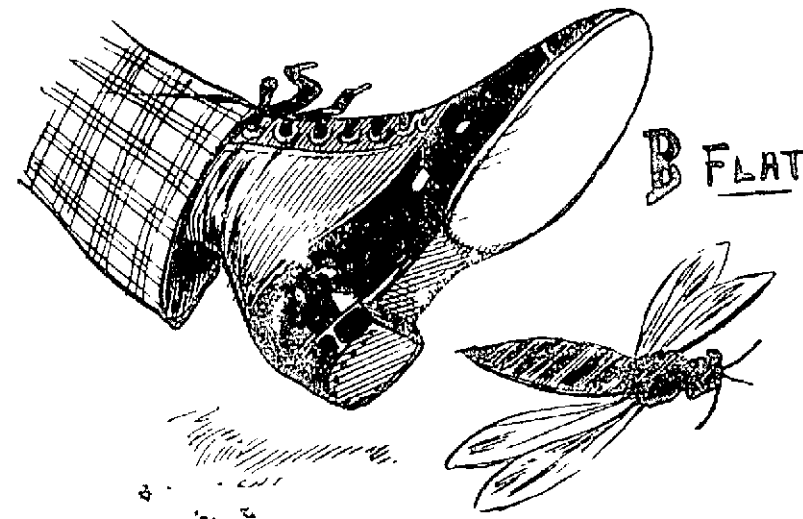
Now Hawaii does not apparently consider Japan as particularly aggressive, but nothing will be lost to Europeans and Americans interested in the country's welfare by stopping to consider the natural result of an increasing Oriental population with Hawaii as an independent nation. We are not in the position of Australians, but may we not be in the position of the Dutch? Hawaii cannot stand aloof. As an independent nation it may become slowly colonized.

DR. PARKHURST'S CAMPAIGN.

While Dr. Parkhurst's campaign in New York City in 1894-95 was doubtless a great moral success, a review of the legal results is by no means gratifying. By a decision of the Court of Appeals, given last month, the only important officer of the police force who was convicted of bribery and extortion during the Lexow trials becomes again an inspector and entitled to a new trial. The Court sets forth that it was impossible to obtain an impartial trial at that time, that the district attorney used unusual methods in securing jurors, and that much of the testimony was inadmissible.

The results of the Lexow investigation are summed up by the New York World as follows: "Of the thirty-one men indicted, only one, Captain Carpenter, has been punished through the process of criminal proceedings. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and serve a month in the penitentiary, which he did. Only six of the thirty-one men indicted, an inspector and five captains, have ever been tried. Seventeen of the thirty-one accused men are now on duty, occupying the same rank as before, five of these being captains, five of them sergeants and seven patrolmen. Only five of the indicted men, two captains and three patrolmen, have actually been dismissed from the force. Two of the indicted men, a captain and a patrolman, have been retired on pension. Cases against three of the indicted patrolmen are still pending."

This record is certainly discouraging to the reformer, and it is not surprising when Dr. Parkhurst in his comment asks, "Is it not possible that a Court of Appeals may come to consider that its prime function does not consist so much in avenging the offended dignity of the law as in conjuring up erudite devices that advertise its own profundity, humiliate the inferior courts, disappoint the public and canonize criminals?" But no one should form the idea that the Lexow investigation was entirely void of benefits to the mankind of New York City. The final outcome proves beyond a doubt that so long as an officer



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The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
Exclusive Shoe Dealers, Fort Street.

can appeal from the police board to the courts he is practically safe from conviction. A police board can act upon a reasonable certainty of guilt, but it is quite another proposition to prove the charge before the courts. One-half court martialled, could not be convicted if allowed to appeal to the civil courts. It is hardly to be supposed then, that Dr. Parkhurst and his followers will give up in disgust. Having found out the weak points they can now open their campaign upon new lines and attack the right of appeal. A change of police administration will be a harder battle to fight than the one just finished, yet by constantly keeping at it success will eventually attend the effort. Reforms are not completed in a day, and numerous defeats to men of solid worth are often more valuable than marked success at the outset.

F. Hopkinson Smith, a magazine writer of no little note, has made himself famous. Returning from an extended tour through Turkey, he tells the New York Herald that the Sultan is really quite a nice, gentlemanly, good hearted fellow, who is doing his best to rule his country so that the rights of every citizen shall be fully recognized. In fact, the Sultan, according to F. Hopkinson Smith, is a very much abused mortal, and not at all to be blamed for the unfortunate condition of affairs which shocks the whole civilized world. F. Hopkinson Smith says the whole trouble is caused by the American mission. This assertion clearly demonstrates that Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is quite an unusual Smith, a man filled with a desire to have the name of Smith made famous above all others. His statements have not met with wild approval, nor have they been endorsed by anyone else, but as a romancer, a putter of ancient idiotic charges in a new form, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is a marvel.

The man who talks about all Hawaiian planters being against annexation had better read J. B. Atherton's remarks on Friday evening. Although Mr. Atherton is not prompted by mercenary motives, his statement that annexation would not mean a loss to the sugar interests was not made without careful consideration and close figuring on the possibilities of the future. When some of the businessmen of this country stand up and state that they must put all their eggs in the basket of contract labor they are formulating a proposition the principle of which they would never recognize outside of politics. Mr. Dillingham's reference to the opposition to the reciprocity treaty was timely. Perhaps after all the opposition to strengthening American power here may have its source outside simple business considerations. The reciprocity treaty was only the first step to eventual annexation to the United States.

Judging from the number of free Japanese "students" arriving on every steamer from the Orient Hawaii must be a paradise for

the student class. Are these students coming for a higher education? They do not go to the plantations, and the demand as servants must be growing steadily less. The question then arises, what are they doing, and as there are more to follow, what are they going to do? Some of them return to Japan, but not the larger portion. There must be a limit to this free Oriental labor, and according to all indications the limit is already reached.

The Opposition is attempting to stir up an anti-annexation sentiment among its followers by characterizing the United States Government as the most corrupt on the face of the earth. This is about on a par with the statement that McKinley's election as President was bought with British gold and that money alone was responsible for the success of the Republican party. These idiotic assertions show up the Opposition methods to perfection. It likes to think of the American Government as corrupt, consequently the assertion is made, but the proof is not forthcoming. Patriotism and decency, common sense and loyalty to a nation's best interests are all tenets that do not appear in the Opposition category.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report of crop conditions made up to October 1 reduces the crop estimates from 76.5 per cent of the previous year to 68.6 per cent. In South Carolina the crop is reported as falling from 92 to 79, Georgia 97 to 85, and Louisiana 67 to 61. Drought in the United States may bring as good returns to Hawaiian rice planters as war in Cuba has to sugar factors.

The most exact poet was Pope. He frequently rewrote a poem eight or ten times before allowing it to go to the printer.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best - In fact the One True Blood Purifier. are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE.



McINERNY SHOE STORE.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

— IS IN —

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin,
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR
\$7.50
Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN
HONOLULU.

CANE CARRIERS

The Invention of Car
Builder J. A. Hughes.

Bullock Carts Relegated to the
Trash Pile—New Cars
Adopted.

Practical economy is that which secures the greatest service at the least cost. It is studied by plantation managers every day—in the mill, in the field and in the store. Where labor can be saved or the cost of material reduced there the planter or manager applies his best administrative forces to the advancement of the estate's interest. No department of plantation work has been subjected to more investigation than transportation, cheapness and efficiency being the ends most zealously sought. The old bullock cart is going into history and will soon be as much of a curiosity as the one-horse shay, except on plantations in mountain districts. The movable railroad track and the cane carrying car have come to stay, and are the best things now in sight. There are, of course, cane cars and cane carts. They are of all makes and devices, and all more or less serviceable. Men's ideas bring out patents and improvements, one begetting another, and all advancing the practical utility of the car. After all these stages of progress a Honolulu mechanic comes forward with a plan of transportation that plantation men declare is the perfect cane car. Its salient points are simplicity of construction, strength, durability and, greatest of all, facility of discharging with quick dispatch. The patentee, Mr. J. A. Hughes, master car builder at the O. R. & L. Co. shops, has put his idea into practice only after the most careful observation of the needs of the planter. He believes he is right in reaching an economy of labor, and so do all mechanics and practical managers who have viewed the new car. Three of Mr. Hughes' design have just been built by the Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co., in whose shops the work is placed on exhibition. They will be shipped by the Hawaii this week to Hakalau Plantation, being a special order of Mr. Ross, who also is shrewd enough to know a good thing when he sees it. It would interest any planter to see one of these cars in operation. The first feature noticed in the construction is the movable floor, which can be tilted to either side by a power hoist when the load is ready to dump into the flume. The ends are stationary. Another concep-

Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest-soled shoes, the finest of kid uppers, and give value for value received. We are leaders, not imitators.

tion is the stakes and stake pockets, which are so fixed that any Jap who is half sly can throw the three side stakes out of the pockets in less than a jiffy. Then the floor is tipped to the proper angle, and five tons of cane fall into the flume. The labor of at least seven men is dispensed with by this method of discharging. Cheapness is another thing that has not been forgotten in the production of this car. It is composed of Nor-west, except the buffer blocks, and most of the iron parts are malleable. The makers claim this car can be put up for a figure that will never stand in the way of a large order when a manager sees the operation. Ewa Plantation has already asked for 10 of Hughes' cars, which will be built as soon as possible.

N. Y. K. SAKURA-MARU.

Her First Visit to Honolulu but
Not the Last

The N. Y. K. S. S. Sakura-Maru, Brady master, arrived in port yesterday morning after a rather rough voyage from Yokohama. Following is Capt. Brady's report: "We are just about 12½ days out, and the voyage we had to Honolulu, although quite a speedy one, was very rough indeed. During the first nine days we experienced uniformly bad weather, and it was during that time while we were seated at table one day, the first officer went completely over and caught the first engineer underneath the table. There was an exchange of looks, and the two officers again took their places, but not without their appetites having suffered a severe check.

"We brought 224 Japanese, of which number 100 are students. Among the lot there are 161 men, 55 women and 13 children.

"On November 26th, at 11:20 a. m., and in lat. 25.58 N. and long. 178.50 E. we passed the Rio de Janeiro bound west. After that sighted the Island of Kaula. Nothing else was sighted during the whole trip.

"We will sail for Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday."

Capt. Brady said that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company had secured two extra boats to run to Seattle via Honolulu. One of these, the Tenshin-Maru, was to have left Yokohama shortly after the Sakura-Maru.

The Yamaguchi-Maru has left Yokohama for London by this time and the Mike-Maru sailed for Bombay on November 5th.

The Sakura-Maru will make two more trips here. This is her first visit to Honolulu.

Kilauea Again Active.

The steamer Ke Au Hou which arrived Sunday brought a letter from Kau, the following extracts of which are given.

"November 25th (4 a. m.) we had a very heavy shock of earthquake here which not only awakened us from our peaceful slumbers, but rendered peace in slumber no longer possible. It was one of those old-time rumblers which come upon people without warning and go with a rumble that suggests a speedy repetition. We are thankful to be alive.

"November 24th.—Kilauea is very active. Last night fire was thrown from a cone over 100 feet high, and the reflection was seen all over the district. This is the first time any such reflection has been seen for two or three years.

"The Ke Au Hou arrived at Honouua from Henokaa on November 26th, discharged her lumber and went to Punaluu to discharge fertilizer and load sugar. Have had fine rains here since the W. G. Hall left."

Man Disappears.

News was received by the steamer Iwaland Sunday morning of a disaster that occurred off Kilauea, Kauai, last week. Three natives went out fishing in a canoe just after dark. The water was rough and the wind was blowing quite strong. Getting into the very roughest part of the water a breaker caught the boat, turning it upside down and spilling the occupants into the water. Two of the men got ashore, alright, and expected at any moment to see Keawe, the third member of the party, but he never put in an appearance, and it is believed he was eaten by the sharks, as he was a good swimmer and stood as much chance as his comrades.

WANTED A REMEDY

What Will Be Done About Free Immigration.

PROBLEM FOR THE MASSES

People Who Say Japan Will Not Annex.

Japanese Merchant Gives His Ideas on Situation—An American Who Sees the Evil.

"Unless our Government does something regarding the alleged free laborers from Japan," said a Japanese merchant yesterday, "a year from this time will find Honolulu full of Oriental beggars. The first lot to attract the attention of the Hawaiian Government came by the Toya-Maru, but there may have been thousands or perhaps hundreds who have landed here under the same circumstances, but who passed the lines without creating suspicion.

"I believe, however, the business began with the formation of the new steamship lines, and with them came new immigration companies, whose aim is to make money, irrespective of results to the country. The demand for garden men and laborers is limited in Hawaii, and with this influx of free laborers to the Islands you can imagine the result at the end of six months or a year.

"Japan has a large surplus population, and thousands of people over there who are accustomed to work for little or nothing will be glad to pay, besides their passage money, the 10 yen necessary to guarantee a landing here. And the immigration company or the steamship company is willing to advance the \$50 necessary to insure a landing, in order to make the \$5 commission. Already there is a combination between the proprietors of two or three so-called hotels, kept by Japanese, and the men interested in bringing free laborers to the country, and it is a combination to be beaten only by the Hawaiian Government and the Japanese Government working together to stop it.

"I have no idea that our Government has any idea or desire to get supremacy here; the Islands are too far away from the seat of Government, and to administer here would be an expensive luxury without bringing in any substantial returns. It is not to the interest of the Japanese merchants or representative Japanese in Hawaii to have the Islands full of their countrymen who cannot obtain work. These men must become a charge on somebody and naturally it would first be the official representative of their native country."

An American, who stands high in the opinion of the Government, and who is a staunch annexationist, in speaking of the arrival of so many free laborers from Japan, said:

"The situation is deplorable, and something will have to be done. Unfortunately for the country the treaty with Japan makes it impossible for the Government to do anything without the assistance of the Japanese Government. The situation is serious for all classes, including the Japanese. I do not know, of course, where these free laborers get the \$50 they show the authorities here, but really I didn't know there was so much money among that class of Japanese. But after all, upon whom should the responsibility rest? The planters. And the future will bear out my prophecy that as fast as the plantations get out of debt the position will grow worse. The men interested in sugar are making money out of cheap labor; they tell the people that without it their interests must fail. Very well, then. Labor is pouring in upon us so fast that the price must go down with the supply, and the profits to the sugar planter will increase proportionately, and some of them will soon be able to leave the Islands and the plantations to the slave drivers and the slaves and spend their money abroad.

"It cannot be said that all the plantations give encouragement to any other class of labor; on the contrary, in many cases where a few years ago there were positions filled by white men, today they are occupied by Asiatics. Do you blame the Japanese who is a blacksmith, sugar boiler or assistant engineer on a plantation for improving his condition, or the employer, who makes it possible for him to take the place of a white man? Four-fifths of the retail business men complain of hard times and no business. It is not because there is less money in the country or less demand for their wares, but because the business has

been diverted into other channels. Some of the plantations import their goods direct and save the profits of the middle men. Take Walluku, for instance—a few years ago there were Americans and Europeans who made money in merchandizing, today there are practically none, and the town is dead, except during court week. And some plantation managers, in their efforts to keep down expenses and run up their profits to the exclusion and detriment of the white population, are doing that which tends to drive out the middle men of the country.

"Annexation? Of course, I want it. Not because I have any fear that Japan has any design on this territory, because I do not believe she has, but because it will give us a stable Government, something the sturdy farmers of the Northwest will not be afraid of. With this class of immigrants there will be a demand for the products and commerce of the white man, idle land will be taken up, and the enormous holdings of the plantations will be divided and the white farmer can raise cane and sell it. This will come through annexation, but in no other way. Annexation? I should say so, but I don't know how we are going to get it, and I don't know what we are going to do without it."

PLEASANT GERMAN

Some Twenty-five Couples at the Hawaiian.

Dr. Smith of the U. S. S. Adams and Miss Jones of Kentucky Lead Admirably.

It was a very pretty little German that called together some 25 couples in the large dining hall of the Hawaiian Hotel last night, where palms, potted ferns, trailing vines and flowers of various kinds transformed the place into a thing of beauty. Everything was arranged for the comfort of the guests, who found that they had never been present at such a delightful affair. Everyone was in a happy frame of mind, and the German took its tone from that. The musicians, a number of boys from the Hawaiian National Band, were stationed near the doors opening upon the front veranda, and their music helped materially toward the success of the affair. Dr. Smith, of the U. S. S. Adams, and Miss Jones, of Kentucky, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Monarrat, led the German in a most admirable manner. Those present were: Mrs. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Monarrat, Mr. and Mrs. George Paris, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winter, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. McCombe, Misses Kate McGrew, May Atkinson, Lansing Rowan, Maggie Walker, Agnes Walker, Sarah Carter, Dulaney, Birge, Reardon, Cornwell, Wall, King, Sloggett, Along, Messrs. Harrison, McElroy, Stanworth and England, of the U. S. S. Adams, H. Von Holt, J. M. Monarrat, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Walter Dillingham, C. H. W. Norton, Whitney, C. Von Hamm, C. and A. Brown, Humberg and Drs. Cooper, Murray and Grossman.

FOR THE LUMBER TRADE.

Launch of the Largest Schooner Ever Built on the Coast.

The largest schooner ever built on the coast was launched from Hall Bros' ship yard at Port Blakeley, Wash., recently. She has five masts, the height of the highest being 104 feet 7 inches. The Inca, as she is called, can carry, 1,400,000 feet of lumber, and on her initial trip will go from Seattle to Japan. Her gross register is 1,000 tons and net 901 tons.

To Sell Awa.

Minister King has advertised the sale of awa licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Hilo, Walluku, Lahaina and such other places where awa is sold, the sale to take place between the first and seventh day of December. For the Districts on the Island of Oahu the event will occur on Thursday, December 3d in front of the Executive Building at 12 o'clock noon. For the District of Honolulu the upset price of the license will be \$1,000, and outside districts the upset price is fixed at \$100.

New License Issued.

W. H. Raugh, from San Francisco, representing Schilling's best tea, baking powder, extracts and spices, and also representing G. W. McNear's Port Costa flour, secured his commercial traveler's license yesterday, paying therefor \$500. This is the first license of the kind issued under the revised law, and the first under the former law, he understood, for three years.

Mr. Raugh locates here permanently, and expects to bring his family to Honolulu in about six months.

A peer who becomes bankrupt is disqualified from sitting in the House of Lords.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Letter list in this issue.
The Manufacturers Shoe Company's ad is very interesting reading.

The Wall, Nichols Company's store will be open every evening until Christmas.

S. Ozaki would kindly request that the public inspect his store. He keeps a fine line of Japanese Xmas toys.

The Claudine will sail on the Kinai's route at 10 a. m. today. She will take mail and passengers only for Laupahoehoe.

It is rumored that 18 members of the Government Band will be dismissed to make room for that number of the Hawaiian National Band.

Two hundred and fifty Chinese contract laborers are expected on the China, due next Tuesday; 100 for Makaweli and the balance for Paia.

Intending exhibitors to the Brussels International Exposition in April, 1897, can receive all information on application at the Foreign Office.

Can you spell coffee pot correctly without saying tea pot? The Hawaiian Hardware Company are advertising tea and coffee pots this week.

A theater party of 35 from Ewa came up on a special train Saturday night and attended the performance of "The Ensign" by the Frawley Company at the Opera House.

With the exception of Blanche Bates and Frank Worthing, who were otherwise engaged, the entire Frawley Company paid a visit to Ewa Plantation yesterday. They were entertained at lunch by C. A. Brown.

The holders of Hawaiian Government bonds of the dates and denominations advertised in the "By Authority" column of this paper are notified that on and after maturity of the next coupon, during the months of March and May of 1897, interest will cease.

Notice is given in another column that any of the specified lots in North Kona, Hawaii, remaining untaken after the 5th of December next, under the provision for Homestead Leases, may further be applied after that date as Cash Freeholds or Right of Purchase Leases.

Hon. C. R. Bishop has endowed the Honolulu Library Association with the sum of \$25,000, the income of which is to be used by the trustees in the same manner as was that from the annual donation of \$1,000, which has been superseded by the larger donation mentioned.

The British steamer Mount Lebanon, McLean master, arrived early yesterday afternoon, nearly 14 days from Vancouver, B. C. Very unfavorable weather was experienced throughout the trip, accounting for the delay. The Mount Lebanon brought a cargo of lumber and general merchandise. She will get away about Tuesday.

Dr. Lundy, formerly of this city, but now located somewhere in India, has written to a dental journal in San Francisco of his experience in his present home. He states that a dentist in India ranks with a barber, and that on one occasion when he was invited to a swell dinner and was presented at the table to the guests who had preceded him a number of English Army officers left the room.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olague, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and influenza, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOOK! HERE

Is a sample of prices (postage paid) to Members of the "Union Agency," Spreckelsville, Maui. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year.

Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.48; Review of Reviews, \$3.25; Chamber's Encyclopedia, 30 vol. (paper), \$6; in 20 vol. (cloth), \$15; Demorest's Magazine, \$2.60; Page's T. & P., 50c and 75c; Teachers' Institute, \$1.25; Mother Goose's Melodies (288 pages), \$1.25; Black Beauty, 25c and 50c; Primary School, \$1.25.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Association Hall Saturday Night.

There was a slim attendance at the annual meeting of the Historical Society Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The President, Hon. W. R. Castle, took the chair. The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers, embodying various recommendations which were subsequently voted by the society.

The report of the Treasurer, G. P. Castle, showed total receipts of \$234, of which \$174 were from membership fees and \$120 from interest of the C. R. Bishop fund. The disbursements were \$248.38, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$45.70. Besides this there is in the Post Office Savings Bank \$236.25 and two Government bonds of \$1,000 each. Mr. Castle having declined a reelection, Mr. T. R. Mossman was chosen to that office. The old officers were re-elected, Messrs. W. F. Wilson, J. Q. Woods, J. L. Dumas were elected as active members, and as corresponding members Hon. J. W. Foster of Washington, D. C., Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Emily Rider of India.

The report of the Librarian, Miss M. A. Burbank, shows that there have not been large additions to the Library. Among the pamphlet books are "Moko, Or Maori Tattooing," the London Literary Gazette for 1821, with Peter Corney's account of his residence at these islands. Various pamphlets have been presented, especially worthy of note Mr. H. F. Poor's collection of clippings, for which the society passed a special vote of thanks. The Kuokoa is the only Hawaiian newspaper that now comes to the society.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to Hon. C. R. Bishop acknowledging with thanks the gift of \$2,000, which has been invested in Hawaiian Government bonds, as "The C. R. Bishop Fund."

Dr. Emerson read a paper written for the society by Mrs. Kakuina, giving in full the old Hawaiian legend of Nanaue, the Shark-Man. It was voted to request a copy for publication, and also to publish the autograph letter of J. B. Reves, March 22, 1825, purchased of a dealer in Paris in 1894. The paper was accompanied by capitulations of the circumstances connected with Rives' schemes for the promotion of a commercial venture, to which he guaranteed without any authority special monopolies and large tracts of land.

The Recording Secretary gave a brief abstract of the legend of Waihanuene, the idol recently found on Kauai, purchased by Hon. G. N. Wilcox and presented to the Bishop Museum.

LEWIS & CO.

SOME People do not care for Breakfast Mush, but those whose faces bear the blush of health are the ones who eat it. We have just added to our stock a large assortment from the Del Monte mills. It includes "Morning Meal" (wheat), Cream Flake (oats), and breakfast oats. We have also whole wheat flour in 10 lb. bags. Good breakfast dishes these and so is a bit of smoked Halibut or Salmon of the sort we sell.

Fresh Cranberries go well as a sauce for turkey; we sell them.

For lunch dainties we have a thousand and one articles, but there is nothing better than Royan's a la Bordelaise, a little sardine packed with tomato sauce and chopped mushrooms. For luncheon these are excellent. Lemarchand's Genuine Sardines are the best obtainable in France; we have less expensive ones that are caught anywhere.

Brilliantshine is the best metal polisher known. We have the paste in small tins and the liquid in half pints and larger. You cannot make a mistake in buying this.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our Xmas Display

SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the

Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of

Toys, Games, Dolls

— AND —

Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 1, 1896

HAWAII'S ANNEXATION PLATFORM

This Club respectfully assures the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, of the desire of its members that as soon as should be practicable, annexation to the United States be accomplished, leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper.

ANNEXATION WITH NO RIDERS.

Remarks made at the meeting of Annexation Club officers Friday evening furnish food for thought upon the ways and means by which the annexation sentiment of the country shall best make its power felt, but it remained for General Hartwell to lay the foundation stone of the whole movement which Hawaii now presses forward anew. We refer particularly to the last sentence of the resolution, which reads: "This Club respectfully assures the Government of the Republic of Hawaii of the desire of its members that as soon as shall be practicable, annexation to the United States be accomplished, leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem proper." This is the platform on which the Annexation Club stands; it expresses the sentiment of the people of Hawaii; such a sentiment, such a watchword is the only key to the only door that leads to success of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It should be written in letters of gold upon the banner of annexation, and that banner should be nailed to the masthead.

"Leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper." There is nothing ambiguous in that expression. It means but one thing and only one: Hawaii asks for admission to the American Union without quibbling over labor laws, immigration laws, sugar laws or any other laws. The laws of the United States are good enough for Hawaii; the people of this country say to Uncle Sam: "Open your doors and let us in; place us on a footing with your own citizens, and we are satisfied." Hawaii has confidence in the Congress of the United States. Hawaii has in its political history sought to establish and strengthen American institutions, and now seeks to take on the whole armor of Americanism. What more can American statesmen or American citizens ask? The wording of that phrase, which is a foundation stone and platform all combined, is such that no one who can read the English language need mistake its meaning. The people of Hawaii ask for nothing better or worse than the blessings enjoyed by the citizens of the grand American Republic. There are no riders on their annexation bill.

SPORTS AND BETS

It has often been noticed as one of the instances going to prove that there is in average humanity a stream of tendency that makes for depravity, that even the words we use grow debased from the bad meaning that comes to be associated with them. Why should "sport," for example, come to be associated with a game of chance and frolicsome jest, or a game of skill, or the evils connected with that? Another instance has been observed in the case of the word "narrow," which is now associated with a narrow gauge railway, or even among rogues, in capricious girth. It

commonness is gallantry, stealing and misappropriation of property.

It is not only in words debased by the abuses which they are made to serve, but the actual reality which they represent suffer under degradation. Who cannot see public games kept free from the taint which seems to give them their chief attraction, rather than a healthy interest in feats of bodily agility? While there are many that denounce the evils of gambling when it comes to be a serious passion, there are very many who see no harm in a bet. Is this inconsistency to be essential immorality, doubtless, that leads so many to indulge in what they consider a harmless pastime, not a criminal act at all.

Herbert Spencer, in consonance with the whole system of ethics, making utility the foundation of right, argues that it is "pleasure obtained at the cost of pain to another," and so being "anti-altruistic" must be condemned as conducing to the loss of social well-being. But the common view of gambling is that both parties take equal risks, and the excitement of suspense before decision overbalances in pleasurable enjoyment the pain of any loss.

But the balancing of pleasures and pains to decide what is right and wrong is not the true test of the morality of our actions. Some acts are so openly bad that it is simply inconceivable that any sane person should advocate their rightfulness, any more than our merchants could carry on business with such mistaken ideas of arithmetic as that 1 and 1 make 11. Society would go to pieces if it legalized immorality. There is a transference of property in paying any bet, but is it a legitimate transference? It is evident that it is not the superior mental acumen of one or the other that decides who shall be the winner or the loser. It is the unknown factor we call chance that decides the mooted point. Without this element of chance there is no betting. For the sake of this element or risk justice is abjured, affection is abjured, reason is abjured, conscience is abjured, and men give themselves up to be the sport of circumstances over which they have deliberately given away all possible control.

Is not this the essential element of the immorality of gambling, that it dishonors one's manhood in abjuring right, reason and the controlling principle of conduct? There is an obvious analogy between the excitement of gambling and the pleasure, so-called, of intoxication. Has any one a right to deliberately put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains? If to get "gloriously drunk" is to act worse than the brutes, then why should any one be such a fool morally as to stake his property on the turn of the dice, or the manipulation of cards, the time a horse can run a mile, or the result of a game in the issue of which so many elements of uncertainty are involved? It is no wonder that so often gambling ends in suicide. The victim of his own folly began by abjuring reason as the controlling principle of his actions, and when by the action of inexorable law he is brought face to face with the consequences of such misconduct, and his own heart rebukes the impulses that sound from above, beneath and around him, *Fool! Fool!* why should not the victim fall, often with startling suddenness, on the disaster in the tragedy of human folly?

NARROW TIRES.

Those who are trying to erect legislation compelling the use of broad tires on all sorts of vehicles would do well to read the book recently published by the Century Company of Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard on "American Highways." Why some people

should insist that light built, light running American wagons should have excessively broad-tired wheels, as might be of advantage in heavy freight wagons, is incomprehensible to men of average understanding. It stands to reason so that he who runs may read it that a light wagon with narrow tires does no more harm to the road than a bicycle.

Prof. Shaler does not join in the chorus of condemnation of the narrow tire. That it spoils good roads is undeniable, but he says: "The fact is that in this case, as in many other ways in which our people have departed from ancient and old world customs, they have been led by wisdom and not by folly." The reason is that where the wheels have to go so deep into the mud wide tires and spokes gather an inordinate amount of mud, and there is much more resistance. And laws compelling broad tires would, he thinks, be disobeyed because of private needs so general that they would amount to a public necessity. This has indeed proved the case in Connecticut, and such laws have been repealed in England after a century of trial. The only resource which the author sees is to build the new roads in so substantial a manner that they will not give way under the strain of narrow tires. While American tires are narrower than those of Europe, Americans have the advantage in not using the absurdly small front wagon wheels so common there, which are also very destructive to roads. A more serious evil, and one for which there is no remedy at present, is the breaking up of the surface stone by the constant pounding of horse shoes.

JAPANESE EXPANSION.

Japanese aggression continues to agitate the minds of those nations having important interests in the Pacific ocean, notwithstanding the frequent assertions that Japan is credited with having enough to do to take care of herself, without meddling in other nations' affairs. One of the recent writers on this topic is Sir Audley Coote, who tells in the Melbourne Argus what he saw and heard in Japan. While in a car he overheard several Japanese officers talking about Australia, its excellent commercial and agricultural possibilities. They were of the opinion that the whites were playing the part of the dog in the manger, and that Japan could make much more of Australia than England had. They considered England useful as a national ally to Japan, but if ill-feeling arose it would be quite proper to send a few war vessels to Australia and annex some of its most productive and promising colonies. This idea Sir Audley Coote said he found very prevalent throughout the country.

Generally speaking, these remarks may be looked upon as mere idle vapourings, and excusable in citizens possessed of great national pride. But as the Argus remarks in its comments, such tidings should strengthen the Australian Colonies in their decision to hold aloof from Japan, and not be too precipitate in entering upon closer treaty relations. The only real element of danger would be in event of a great war in which the naval strength of the British Empire was overtaxed. In such a case Japan, enrolled upon the side of Great Britain's enemies, would be a serious menace to Australia.

Thus the Australians surely take note that they may find on the Japanese side a different attitude. The Dutch, on the other hand, are talking of using force to restrain the progress of Japanese aggression. As a Dutch publication says, he will not be quarantined against attacks upon colonies by the Japanese. The Dutch government in Holland must be remembered of Dutch rule has

yet been eradicated in that island, and both Chinese and natives are welcome our return as put an end to the reigning anarchy. True, Japan would not voluntarily give up the island, but this is not necessary. Perhaps Russia and France, and even England would join Holland in disposing of the Japanese. The seed sown by Dutch ministers and teachers two centuries ago would then bear fruit speedily.

Here we have two situations. In Australia the Japanese have not been favored with open doors. The colonies can therefore afford to hold aloof and consider the fighting proposition when the time of war comes. In Formosa the Japanese have gained a hold. Not only this, but they are steadily strengthening their position by pouring in immigrants and colonizing. They are not successful in governing the new acquisition, but with the grip of possession and increasing colonists the question of government can wait for a while. The Dutch are slowly and steadily losing their hold, principally by reason of increasing Japanese population, as well as the natural result of a change in ownership.

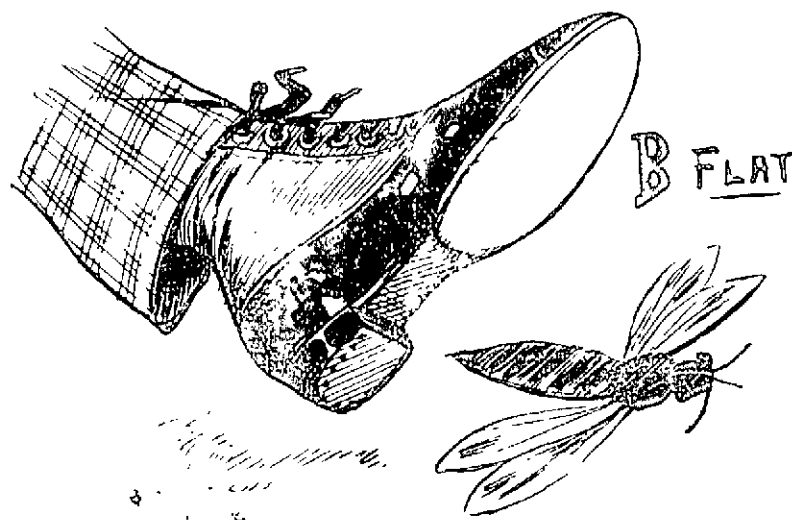
Now Hawaii does not apparently consider Japan as particularly aggressive, but nothing will be lost to Europeans and Americans interested in the country's welfare by stopping to consider the natural result of an increasing Oriental population with Hawaii as an independent nation. We are not in the position of Australians, but may we not be in the position of the Dutch? Hawaii cannot stand aloof. As an independent nation it may become slowly colonized.

DR. PARKHURST'S CAMPAIGN.

While Dr. Parkhurst's campaign in New York City in 1894-95 was doubtless a great moral success, a review of the legal results is by no means gratifying. By a decision of the Court of Appeals, given last month, the only important officer of the police force who was convicted of bribery and extortion during the Lexow trials becomes again an inspector and entitled to a new trial. The Court sets forth that it was impossible to obtain an impartial trial at that time, that the district attorney used unusual methods in securing jurors, and that much of the testimony was inadmissible.

The results of the Lexow investigation are summed up by the New York World as follows: "Of the thirty-one men indicted, only one, Captain Carpenter, has been punished through the process of criminal proceedings. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and serve a month in the penitentiary, which he did. Only six of the thirty-one men indicted, an inspector and five captains, have ever been tried. Seventeen of the thirty-one accused men are now on duty, occupying the same rank as before, five of these being captains, five of them sergeants and seven patrolmen. Only five of the indicted men, two captains and three patrolmen, have actually been dismissed from the force. Two of the indicted men, a captain and a patrolman, have been retired on pension. Cases against three of the indicted patrolmen are still pending."

This record is certainly discouraging to the reformer, and it is not surprising when Dr. Parkhurst in his comment asks: "Is it not possible that a Court of Appeals may come to consider that its prime function does not consist so much in avenging the offended dignity of the law as in conjuring up erudite devices that advertise its own profundity, humiliate the innocent, disappoint the public and criminalize criminals? But no one should form the view that the Lexow investigation was entirely void of benefits to the mankind of New York City. The final outcome proves beyond a doubt that so long as an officer



And Honest.

One shoe man will take the average \$3 shoe, and make it \$4, and give you a discount. Then he complains of dull trade. We take the average \$3 shoe and mark it plainly \$2, and sell dozens of them a day, and every pair of shoes we sell is guaranteed. Got to be good shoes or they can't get in here or go out either.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Exclusive Shoe Dealers,

Fort Street.

can appeal from the police board to the courts he is practically safe from conviction. A police board can act upon a reasonable certainty of guilt, but it is quite another proposition to prove the charge before the courts. One-half the officers of the army and navy, court martialled, could not be convicted if allowed to appeal to the civil courts. It is hardly to be supposed then, that Dr. Parkhurst and his followers will give up in disgust. Having found out the weak points, they can now open their campaign upon new lines and attack the right of appeal. A change of police administration will be a harder battle to fight than the one just finished, yet by constantly keeping at it success will eventually attend the effort. Reforms are not completed in a day, and numerous defeats to men of solid worth are often more valuable than marked success at the outset.

F. Hopkinson Smith, a magazine writer of no little note, has made himself famous. Returning from an extended tour through Turkey, he tells the New York Herald that the Sultan is really quite a nice, gentlemanly, good-hearted fellow, who is doing his best to rule his country so that the rights of every citizen shall be fully recognized. In fact, the Sultan, according to F. Hopkinson Smith, is a very much abused mortal, and not at all to be blamed for the unfortunate condition of affairs which shocks the whole civilized world. F. Hopkinson Smith says the whole trouble is caused by the American mission. This assertion clearly demonstrates that Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is quite an unusual Smith, a man filled with a desire to have the name of Smith made famous above all others. His statements have not met with wild approval, nor have they been endorsed by anyone else, but as a romancer, a putter of ancient idiotic charges in a new form, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is a marvel.

The man who talks about all Hawaiian planters being against annexation had better read J. B. Atherton's remarks on Friday evening. Although Mr. Atherton is not prompted by mercenary motives, his statement that annexation would not mean a loss to the sugar interests was not made without careful consideration and close figuring on the possibilities of the future. When some of the businessmen of this country stand up and state that they must put all their eggs in the basket of contract labor, they are formulating a proposition the principle of which they would never recognize outside of politics. Mr. Dillingham's reference to the opposition to the reciprocity treaty was timely. Perhaps after all the opposition to strengthening American power here may have its source outside simple business considerations. The reciprocity treaty was only the first step to eventual annexation to the United States.

Judging from the number of free Japanese "students" arriving on every steamer from the Orient, Hawaii must be a paradise for

the student class. Are these students coming for a higher education? They do not go to the plantations, and the demand as servants must be growing steadily less. The question then arises, what are they doing, and as there are more to follow, what are they going to do? Some of them return to Japan, but not the larger portion. There must be a limit to this free Oriental labor, and according to all indications the limit is already reached.

The Opposition is attempting to stir up an anti-annexation sentiment among its followers by characterizing the United States Government as the most corrupt on the face of the earth. This is about on a par with the statement that McKinley's election as President was bought with British gold and that money alone was responsible for the success of the Republican party. These idiotic assertions show up the Opposition methods to perfection. It likes to think of the American Government as corrupt, consequently the assertion is made, but the proof is not forthcoming. Patriotism and decency, common sense and loyalty to a nation's best interests are all tenets that do not appear in the Opposition category.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report of crop conditions made up to October 1 reduces the crop estimates from 76.5 per cent of the previous year to 68.6 per cent. In South Carolina the crop is reported as falling from 92 to 79, Georgia 97 to 85, and Louisiana 67 to 61. Drought in the United States may bring as good returns to Hawaiian rice planters as war in Cuba has to sugar factors.

The most exact poet was Pope. He frequently rewrote a poem eight or ten times before allowing it to go to the printer.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best. In fact the One True Blood Purifier. are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

OVER THE TEA CUPS

The hiatus in foreign steamers offers a fine opportunity for answering letters and letters, and in the absence of tea-trippers today I succeed in writing to the following correspondents:

A. M. P.—I remember to have heard of people who drank their beer from tea-cups. Sometimes at lunch when there was a long table and they did not wish to rouse the plantations of certain abstinent table-companions. I myself confess to a certain conventional weakness in preferring to serve tea in my Sevres and Crown Derby. I have been advised to have Five O'clock Hot Water Cure, Four O'clock Milk Sipping. I may do so. I may even serve caviare sandwiches and iced tea, but beer and crackers and cheese—no, thank you, A. M. P., not at five o'clock tea, which is the only meal where I preside.

DR. G.—KAUAI.—The prospectus of the Riverside School of Health for Women interested me greatly. What a blessing it would be to Honolulu if we could have such a school established permanently here! Women are more ignorant of physiology, anatomy and hygiene than they are of politics and government, which is saying much. As for dietetics, how few people get above the plane of living to eat! The lectures on physical beauty would be crowded; also, I am inclined to think, the classes in cultivating the speaking voice. That single matter is worth many times the \$5.00 tuition for the year's course. I have often wondered why voice regulating is not a fad everywhere. Many a time have I wished that some enterprising teacher would start a class in the scientific use of the speaking voice. As to the other courses, I consider those on emergencies, women and children's diseases and child-training the most important and you were wise not to omit psychology and the specialties.

When one Honolulu Woman's Club is fully organized we shall have classes in all these subjects, and shall feel that we are doing the noblest kind of philanthropic work. My especial grudge against all the educational powers in Hawaii is that they provide such mere tidbits of physiological instruction. I consider sound physiology, wisely taught, as important as anything that can be learned from books. Nowhere more than in Hawaii do the boys and girls need to be impressed with the wonderful mechanism, the grandeur and the possibilities of the "House Beautiful" that each inhabits for a season.

M. E.—So you were shocked last Sunday, were you, to observe wings and aigrettes on Emmeline's hat after I had told you that she was sound on the bird question? And did you wish that she could see the pathetic verses you clipped from the English magazine? These, I mean:

THE BROKEN WING.

In front of my pew sits a maiden—
A little brown wing in her hat,
With its touches of tropical azure,
And sheen of the sun upon that.

Through the bloom-colored pane shines
A glory
By which the vast shadows are
stirred,
But I pine for the spirit and splendor
That painted the wing of that bird.

The organ rolls down its great anthem;
With the soul of a song it is blent;
But for me, I am sick for the singing
Of one little song that is spent.

The voice of the curate is gentle
No sparrow shall fall to the
ground,
But the poor broken wing on the bonnet
Is mocking the merciful sound.

They put into vivid words my own habitual meditations for the first part of the church service, at least. I believe the one who wrote them must be spiritually, if not in fact, a member of the Audubon Society, that society which asks that the feathered singers be allowed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. You will be glad to know that I read the poem to those who sit near me, and Emmeline was one who heard. Her hat last Sunday was a mistake, not a sin. The milliner had not obeyed orders and it was that hat that day or no church. Tomorrow it will be practically another hat. Emmeline promises me so our devotions will be disturbed only long enough to approve of Emmeline's logical hat.

MRS. G. W.—All you say of a Woman's Club I endorse. Won't you discuss the matter with your friends, and write out the draft for a constitution of a club that should include all women of intelligence and character as active members? Let it express your idea of the scope of the club and the longed-for club would be two years nearer perfection. I am confident.

SEEK.—Your approval is pleasant but you suggest while you approve suggestion is a dilution of criticism. However, evils I will not there certainly may be but not all patients can be successfully medicated with tea. An especial need arises I will make the tea stronger and in the meantime supply a mild decoction of grails.

ANGELINE.—What disillusion you suffered when you found that aigrettes were not the human scalp in a high stage of evolution! I half believe you

longed to pass on your discarded aigrettes to your sister. You are so economical. Don't. Write an epitaph to verse my dear, frame it with your fathers, and let it be a continual object lesson in your drawing room. That is if your heart is really touched. I know four women who have like you shorn all their hats and bonnets of the dread aigrette. Like you, they seek its effective substitute. I am told there is a certain aigrette-like feather that can be obtained without pain to the goose. I must confess that it is lacking the graceful outlines of its aristocratic relative. Jet, steel pearls, wire and bristles can be used. All inadequate too. Ostrich plumes are not taboo, let us be thankful as their shedding is provided for by nature. Turkey quills need not be pulled till the Thanksgiving bird (that necessity) is beyond feeling.

The fact is, my dear, we must educate the milliners till they, writing of the obstinacy of certain Honolulu customers, repeatedly demand aigrettes that are delicate and feathery but unmistakably artificial. I'll write to Paris myself. I am sure the French feather-makers study the problem, and ere-long we shall display in our new bonnets the proof of our careful cultivation of ethics no less than aesthetics.

Meantime, Angeline, you are a good girl. If I may judge from enthusiastic remarks after your last call, others agree with me that your sacrifice of cruel ornaments has not deprived you of a single womanly charm.

SIBYL.

SICK FOR YEARS

Unenviable Experience of
Brooklyn Woman.

Nature Singled Her Out as a Victim of Torture—How Science Successfully Battled Disease—A Story for Women.

From the Standard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Few women have had a more miserable existence and lived to tell the tale than Mrs. Anna L. Smith, of 311 Pulaski Avenue, Brooklyn. With all the comforts that money affords, with all the happiness that many loving friends can give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter:

"I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. My case was truly that of a complication of diseases, due to an accident which I received some years ago. The thing which caused me the most discomfort was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I made all around me miserable by my sufferings and was most miserable myself. I had the best physician we could find, and occasionally his prescriptions relieved me temporarily. But the pains and misery would all soon return again. I became desperate, and started in to try remedies of which I read. Among them were the Pink Pills. I took the pills and followed out the directions to the letter, and before many days I began to feel like a different woman. For six weeks I took the pills regularly, and I can truthfully add after that I was as well as any one in the family. The change for the better in my condition has caused my relatives and friends to take the pills.

"I assure you it was impossible for me to oversee my household for three years. Now I visit my kitchen every day, do my own marketing and shopping. In a word, look after everything connected with my home and family. 'Oh, yes, I still keep taking the pills. I take one daily after dinner. Prevention, you know, is better and cheaper than cure. I verily believe one-half of the women who are suffering from the ills which our sex are heir to would be up and well if they could be induced to give the Pink Pills a fair trial. I certainly recommend them heartily and feel grateful to the physician who put them on the market.'

The secret of health, strength and activity is pure blood, and sound nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves, and this is the secret of the marvelous success with which this medicine has met—the reason why it cures when other medicines fail. The list of disease having their origin in impure or watery blood, or a shattered condition of the nerves is a long one, but in every case Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health and strength if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in glass vials, bearing the full trade-mark 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' They are sold by Hollister Drug Company, Hoboken Drug Company, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

Old Clothes Wanted

There is a call from the paper sent me on Monday for second-hand or cast-off clothing for poor women or children. Rags also will be very valuable, and are very much needed in the settlement. Our grown-up garments and shoes of all sizes will come in handy. Persons having clothing shoes or rags that they would like to contribute for the lepers can send them to W. W. Hall and they will be forwarded to responsible persons at Ka laupapa.



The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. PORTER, DELO AND CHAM, COURT, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,
War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY
Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

Island Visitors
TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Lace, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Sole agents for the Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

BOYS' CLOTHING, A New Lot of Elegant

Hats and Caps

Boys' Waists! From 25 cents to \$1.00

The Latest Novelties for Men

Holiday Goods!

The Kash

SOLE AGENT FOR THE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR. Send for Catalogue.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

FRAMED PICTURES, MOULDINGS, EASELS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

Also a fine assortment of READY MADE FRAMES suitable for photographs. No trouble to show goods. Call and see what we have at

King Bros.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Coffee and Spice and Everything Nice

Will be this week's topic on which we wish to keep you posted. Our

Telescope Coffee Pot

is the best coffee pot made. It is constructed with an inner chamber extending one-sixteenth of an inch from the bottom of the pot, thus preventing any possible escape of the steam and aroma. We have them in 1, 2, 3 and 4 quart sizes.

DIRECTIONS

The coffee used should be ground very fine and placed in the inner chamber. Pour boiling water over the coffee, cover and allow to remain on the stove six or seven minutes. When the coffee is made, raise the inner chamber and fasten with the set screw to strain. The clear, amber coffee remains in the Coffee Pot ready to serve. The inner chamber may be lifted out if desired.

In connection with the coffee pots we would like to mention our

Rebecca Tea Pots

made of glazed earthenware, in small and large sizes to suit households. Try one and you will use no other make thereafter. We have a small nickel plated strainer made to fit on the spout of any tea or coffee pot, which we sell for a quarter. As regards our unique spice boxes, for kitchen use, they can't be beat. They are made of Japanned tin, and consist of a set of six separate boxes, sitting in a tray with handle attached. These also sell for a quarter.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan. K. TODA. Bingo Mitsunoshio, Japan

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE
CLOSURE

IN ACCORDANCE with the report

ions of a certain mortgage made by J. Naone and Malia, his wife, of Kalaupapa, Koolauloa, Oahu, to Juliette M. Cooke of Honolulu, Oahu, dated March 18th, 1889, recorded Liber 121, page 18, and duly assigned to W. R. Castle, trustee, by assignment of C. M. Cooke, trustee, recorded in Liber 121, page 18, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Seaborn Luce, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Cattle.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 6th, 1896.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those premises situate in said Kaluanui, described as follows:

First—Royal Patent 2,916½ on L. C. Award 8,164 to Kamaala, containing an area of 4 36-100 acres, more or less.

Second—Those premises set forth in Royal Patent 2,909 to Kaukallu, containing an area of 9 53-100 acres (less about 3 acres sold Kaunahilo), conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Nipoa and others, and

Third—Also four shares in the Ahupuaa of the Kaluanui Hui. 1810-40

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-
CLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provis-

tions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Lind to A. Feek, dated June 28, 1893, recorded Liber 145, page 35. and by various assignments, conveyed to William R. Castle, trustee, and recorded in Liber 153, page 359, notice is

hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the

At a public sale, at the residence of Honolulu, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 6th, 1896.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those certain parcels of land situate, lying and being in the District

1st. That tract of land in Kalihi described as lot 23 in Royal Patent No. 3498 to Pablo A. Jimeniz containing an area of 817-1000 of an acre conveyed to said Mortgagor by deed of said Pablo A. Jimeniz recorded in Liber 130, page 311.

2d. All those certain parcels of land situate in Pearl City, in Manana, Ewa, Oahu, designated as Lots 8 and 10. Block 4 upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City duly adopted by the Oahu Railway & Land Company, recorded in Liber 121, page 207; said lots have a frontage of 150 feet on Third street and a depth of 150 feet. 1810-47

BOUNDARY NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me by Robert Rycroft, for the final settlement of the land boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Kealahialka, situate in the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, Fourth Judicial Circuit, it is hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of Act 14, of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, approved October 27th, 1896: That all parties interested in the boundaries of said land of Kealahialka, appear before me at the Court House, South Hilo, Hawaii, at 10 a. m., December 14th, 1896, and show cause, if

any; why said petition should not be granted.

RUFUS A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries, Island
of Hawaii, Third and Fourth Judi-
cial Circuit.
Hilo, Hawaii, November 10th, 1896.
1812T-3ta

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed Administratrix of the estate of

Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, late of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with vouchers duly authenticated, to her at her residence at Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

JEMIMA HUTCHEON GIBB.
Hilo, Hawaii, November 5th, 1896.
1810-41T

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, executors under the will of Rev. Elias Bond, late of Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said

decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers, to Benj. D. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

E. C. BOND,
B. D. BOND,
CAROLINE S. BOND,
Executors of the will of Rev. E. Bond.
Kohala, Oct. 14, 1896. 1894-6

Year	Percentage
1950	7
1960	8
1970	9
1980	10
1990	11
2000	12
2010	13
2020	14
2030	15
2040	16
2050	16